

women; to work out programs to counteract discrimination against women On the labor market.

Both men and women should have equal and wide opportunities for comprehensive development and full realization of the human potential for universal human justice and socio-economic progress of mankind.

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Mykola Rozdobudko

*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University
Vinnytsia*

Research Supervisor: N.Yu. Ishchuk, PhD in Pedagogy, Ass. Prof.

Language Advisor: N. Yu. Ishchuk, PhD in Pedagogy, Ass.Prof.

ANALYSIS OF INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE'S ECONOMY

Introduction. The importance of enabling Ukraine to take part in an innovation-driven development has grown over time. In today's world, countries that create increased new knowledge have faster growing economies.

Review of recent publications. The innovation development of Ukraine's economy is studied by such scholars as Yaroslav Izmaylov, Daina Znotina, Hanna Puriy and others, but it has yet unexplored aspects[1].

Objectives of the paper. The paper aims to research innovation level of Ukraine's national economy.

Results of research. Over the last decade, Ukraine has been through two deep recessions. In 2009, GDP fell by almost 15 per cent as a result of global financial crisis. The illegal annexation of Crimea and the military conflict in eastern Ukraine since 2014 brought another severe recession to Ukraine's economy, which had already been slowing down since 2012 as a result of low world commodity prices, high energy prices, low FDI inflow, unaddressed structural imbalances, and corruption. Real GDP fell cumulatively by about 16 per cent in 2014-2015[2]. The country recovered from recession in 2016 with a modest growth rate. In 2017, GDP expanded by 2.5 percent, yet the rate is too low to cover the development gap.

On the other hand, Ukraine has great potential for innovative development with good scientific and technical capacities, a well-educated workforce, a mature IT sector, and significant natural resources. In 2017, Ukraine ranked 24th among 130 countries on the Global Human Capital Index, significantly ahead of its neighbouring EU countries. Previous governments were committed towards an innovation policy reform agenda, but their efforts failed because of systemic and structural problems, which have been accumulating over 3 years. Some of these were caused by inconsistencies in policy implementation, lack of proper coordination and funding, as well as overreliance on supply-side innovation policy. Currently, Ukraine does not have a well-established ecosystem for innovation development. The share of innovative enterprises ranges between 14-16% [3].

Moreover, the industrial structure, which has not changed significantly, impedes innovation. The loss of Russian market shares which was a major consumer of high-technology machine building goods from Ukraine and the growing share of exports to EU, which is mostly commodity based promote further concentration on low research and development (R&D) intensive industries. The country improved its position in the Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018 reaching 81th place¹. The ranking in the "Innovation" pillar remained relatively high (61th position). However, the performance in this pillar has deteriorated, especially in "government procurement of new technologies and products" and "interlinks of universities with industry in R&D".

Ukraine is getting more innovative – and the numbers prove it. The country has risen to 43rd place in this year's Global Innovation Index or GII, which has been compiled by Cornell University, INSEAD business school, and World Intellectual Property Organization annually since 2007. Since last year Ukraine has risen by seven places in the index, which tracks various indicators of innovation development in 126 countries of the world.

Evaluating countries' innovation performance on a scale of 0 to 100, the GII takes into account both innovation inputs – the political environment, education, human capital, and infrastructure, and innovation outputs – the number of patents, scientific publications, new businesses, mobile applications, and even edits in Wikipedia.

Ukraine's low indicators are in market sophistication, infrastructure and institutions, with education, knowledge and technologies, and human capital and Research being at the top.

The index of Ukraine in 2018 is 38.50 points – the highest value for the country in the ranking's history. In the past four years, Ukraine has been showing steady growth with the overall rise by 28 positions. It is also the first time Ukraine has beaten Russia in the innovation ranking: Russia dropped from the 45th to the 46th place in 2018. Meanwhile, Switzerland is the leader of the GII (with an index of 68.40), as it has been for the past seven years [4]. It is followed by the Netherlands, Sweden, Britain, Singapore, and the United States.

Conclusion. Ukraine, as a country of transition economy, is at an early stage of formation of an effective system of innovative development, and at this stage resolving conflicts of macro, meso, and micro-economic interests and objectives in the economic system is an important factor in overcoming the inertia of development. Appropriate instrument of coordination of goals and interests focuses on specific, concrete model of development at all levels of the hierarchical subordination of goals and interests through macro, meso, and micro needs establishment, implementation, and wide dissemination of innovation as an essential condition to ensure the competitiveness of enterprises, sectors of the economy in domestic and foreign markets.

Thus, the formation and development of the innovative economy are advisable to see as the main strategic goal of Ukraine in modern conditions. Progress towards the formation of a similar economic situation in the country will determine the actual possibilities of improving the current state of meso and micro economy, by implementing some of the newest, better than existing, solutions, technologies and ideas in a particular field (economics, marketing, management, technologies, engineering, etc.). It is a key to address expanding market opportunities and strengthening market position at a particular country, industry, and enterprise levels under conditions of purposeful, coordinated at the macro, meso, and micro proactive policy of creating an innovative economy as a model of strategic development of transition economies.

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